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TELEGRAPHIC.

THE RIEL APPEAL CASE.

The Prisoner's Production in Court Demanded by His Counsel.

The Court Suggests Immediate Appeal to the Privy Council.

Riel to be Produced by the Crown on Friday Next.

Excitement in Winnipeg Over the Decision of the Court.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 2.—There was a large attendance at the Court House today to hear the argument in the Riel appeal case. Messrs. Lemieux & Fitzpatrick, of the Quebec bar, appeared for Riel, and Mr. J. S. Ewart, Q. C., of this city was associated with them. Messrs. Robinson and Osler, of Toronto, were for the Crown. Mr. Fitzpatrick first addressed the Court and raised objection as to how far the Court here could recognize the papers sent from Regina signed by Judge Richardson.

His Lordship Justice Taylor intimated that as Judge Richardson was a judge of the inferior court from which this was the court of appeal this court would recognize him judicially.

Mr. Fitzpatrick next contended for the original record.

Mr. Osler asserted that the record was certified to be a true record and that exhibits only were copies.

Mr. Ewart raised the objection that no appointment had been served for the hearing of the appeal.

The Chief Justice said the Court was not of original jurisdiction on this matter and could not issue a *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Ewart said the prisoner could not consent; it was for their lordships to decide. It was an unheard-of thing that a prisoner should be tried for his life even on appeal without being present. The prisoner and the original papers should both be here.

The Chief Justice suggested an appeal being sent direct to the Privy Council in England, to test the validity of the North-West Act, said to be *ultra vires*.

Justice Taylor said that if Riel were brought here he could not be retained if a writ of *habeas corpus* were issued.

Mr. Robinson, for the Crown, stated that the Court was not objecting to the appeal, neither was the Crown. The prisoner alone through his counsel objected. If they desired assistance from the Crown to facilitate the proceedings a notification should have been given. The prisoner must accept the responsibility of the appeal.

Mr. Osler, on the same side, cited the recent *Connors* case as a precedent, and said the established practice as to filing papers was followed. The Court had simply jurisdiction to confirm the conviction or quash it, not to make one. The prisoner was in the custody of the sheriff of the North-West Territories. How could he be brought here? The prisoner would not be taken before the Privy Council. Appeal Riel was not of the nature of *habeas corpus*.

The Chief Justice said the Court might dismiss the appeal for irregularity.

Mr. Fitzpatrick said no favors were sought at the hands of the Crown, but they would see that the prisoner did not suffer injustice through the *lack* of the authorities of the North-West Territories. The Crown was responsible for not providing the proper legal procedure in such cases.

The judges retired to consider the argument and returned shortly after two o'clock.

The Chief Justice read the judgment, which was to the effect that it was desirable to have both the original record and the prisoner in Court while the appeal was being argued.

Mr. Fitzpatrick then asked for direction by the Court that the original papers should be furnished.

Mr. Osler stated that the papers here were the original record.

Mr. Ewart asked that a day be fixed for the prisoner to be here with the papers.

The Court adjourned till Friday at ten o'clock, by which time the Crown agreed to produce the prisoner if practicable.

There is great excitement here over the result, and fears are entertained of a hostile demonstration should Riel be brought to Winnipeg.

TORONTO.

The New Ontario Insolvent Act—A Summary of Its Provisions.—The Powers of Creditors—Abolition of Personal Preferences by the Debtor.

[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]

TORONTO, Sept. 2.—The Lieut.-Governor has issued a proclamation giving vitality to chapter 26 of the Ontario Statutes, or the measure passed last February and known as the Ontario Assignment Act. Substantially this bill is an insolvent act with the provision for a debtor's discharge omitted. It enables him to make an assignment of all his goods to the sheriff for the benefit of his creditors. It bars him from arranging to give preference to a favored creditor, but does not affect the priority of wages over ordinary claims. Every gift, conveyance, assignment or transfer, delivery over or payment of any goods, chattels, bills, bonds, notes, securities or other assets made by any person at a time when he is in insolvent circumstances or unable to pay his debts in full, or knows that he is on the eve of insolvency, with intent to defeat, delay or prejudice, or to give any one or more of them a preference over his other

creditors, or which has such effect, shall be against them as utterly void. It is provided that payments made to creditors one month before the execution of an assignment for the general benefit of creditors shall be void. A valid assignment must include all personal property which may be seized and sold under execution, and all real estate, credit and effects. An assignment under the Act shall take precedence of all judgments and executions. Notice of assignment is to be published once in the *Ontario Gazette* and once in a local newspaper. It is provided that all questions discussed at meetings of creditors shall be decided by a majority of the creditors voting on a scale based on the value of claims, as follows: claim of or over \$100 not exceeding \$200, one vote; claim of or over \$200 not exceeding \$500, two votes; claim of or over \$500 not exceeding \$1,000, three votes; for each \$1,000 in addition an extra vote is allowed. By a majority of votes of the creditors the Act gives an insolvent power to assign to any other person than the sheriff. The question of compensation for the assignee is left with the creditors.

[PRESS DESPATCH.]

James Brown & Son, dry goods merchants, Yonge street, have assigned; their liabilities are placed at from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

A writ was served on the City Corporation to-day at the instance of E. A. Macdonald, claiming \$100,000 damages for depreciation to surrounding property from the proximity of the Smallpox Hospital.

It is reported here that the Local Government have abandoned the scheme for erecting new Parliament buildings in Queen's Park, as the \$750,000 voted by the Legislature last session is insufficient, and that work will not be commenced until the Legislature increases the new building fund to \$1,000,000.

WINNIPEG.

First European Shipment of this Season's Wheat and of Winnipeg Flour.

[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]

WINNIPEG, Sept. 2.—The first shipment of wheat of this season's growth for England from the Canadian North-West was made from Maple Creek, six hundred miles west of Winnipeg, on August 23rd.

The wheat is a good sample of the Red Fife variety and was grown on the C. P. R. experimental farms at Maple Creek and vicinity.

The first direct shipment to Great Britain of flour manufactured in Winnipeg was made to-day by the Ogilvie Milling Company to Leith, Scotland.

OTTAWA.

Riel and Dumont Toast 1-Sir A. P. Caron Presented With an Address.

OTTAWA, September 2.—At a banquet at Papineauville, Ottawa County, on Saturday, the occasion being the presentation of an address and sword to one of the officers of the 65th Regiment, the health of Riel and Dumont was proposed and enthusiastically drunk by all present, among whom were several Catholic priests.

Mr. David Major, who responded, said Riel had been unfairly tried. His only cause forward to secure the redress of grievances to which the Government had refused to pay any attention until the people of the North-West had risen in rebellion.

The officers of the Militia Department to-day presented Sir A. P. Caron with an address congratulating him on his knighthood.

DOCTORS IN DEBATE.

Annual Meeting of the Canadian Medical Association.

CHATHAM, Ont., Sept. 2.—The eighteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association was commenced this morning. The following were among those present: Drs. Thorburn, Duncanson and Sheard, Toronto; Grant, Ottawa; Gardner, Stewart, Ross and Shepherd, Montreal; and others. The Hon. Dr. Sullivan, the retiring president, occupied the chair, and congratulated the Association on the prospects for a very interesting meeting. He referred briefly to the late rebellion in the North-West and spoke in the highest terms of commendation of the part taken by members of the medical profession, and considered that the gratitude of the medical profession was due to the Surgeon-General, Dr. Bergin, for the creditable manner in which he had discharged his onerous duties. He thought the members of the different ambulance corps deserved every praise for their care of the sick and wounded. In conclusion he welcomed the president-elect, Dr. Wm. Osler, as a Canadian whose scientific attainments all the world acknowledged. The address of the president-elect upon taking the chair, was a very interesting sketch of the progress of medical education in Canada. In concluding he briefly traced the history of the Canadian Medical Association from the first meeting in Montreal in 1867. The Association was then on the motion divided into two sections; in the medical section, when Dr. Harrison was chairman, Dr. Grant read an account of a case of aortic aneurism, illustrating it with an exhibition of a specimen. In the surgical section, Dr. Shepherd, of Montreal, read a paper on Excision of the Tongue, with a preliminary ligature of the linguals, which led to a discussion of great interest. The members are being entertained at the Garner House this evening by the local members. The attendance is large, including quite a number of American physicians.

HENRIQUEZ PHILIPPS CIGARS, Reina Victoria, extra fine; Reina Victoria, finas; Lansdowne, 25 in box; Regalia Conchas, 10,000 of the above cigars just received from Havana. Philip Henry, 134 St. James street, and 1385 St. Catherine street.

DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Results of the Shooting in the Minister of Militia's Match.

Sir A. P. Caron to be Presented with a Congratulatory Address.

OTTAWA, Sept. 2.—The shooting for the Minister of Militia's challenge cup and the team and individual prizes was finished before noon. The following was the score:

Pla.	Prize.
Bowmanville Rifle Ass'n.	163 Cup and \$30
38rd Battalion.	154
Ottawa Rifle Club.	152
Queen's Co. R. A. of P. E. I.	150
Prince of Wales Rifles.	149
Hastings Rifle Club.	149
Individual prizes:	
Pte. Hooper, 82nd.	60
Sgt. J. W. Marks, 82nd.	57
Sgt. J. Mitchell, 45th.	57
Capt. Jas. Bradley, 45th.	56

The following won \$8 each:—

Pla.	Points.
Sgt. B. Hooper, Charlton Engr.	55
Sgt. W. Short, 4th Cav.	55
Staff-Sgt. Allen, 52nd.	55
Sgt. Gibson, 65th.	55
Capt. H. E. Parley, H. Q. S.	55
Sgt. King, 65th.	55
Lt. Edwards, 56th.	54
Pte. J. Biddle, 45th.	54
The following won \$5 each:—	
Pte. O. Hancock, 13th.	54
Sgt. A. Wilson, 33rd.	54
Lt.-Col. Scott, 3rd Royal.	54
Pte. C. E. Jameson, 60th.	54
Sgt. J. Rolstone, 37th.	53
Sgt. W. F. Wilson, 45th.	53
Capt. Sylvester, 35th.	53
Sgt. Minor, 71st.	53
Gunner Wilson, 45th.	53
Pte. H. Graham, 13th.	53
Sgt. A. Bell, 12th.	53
Sgt. C. E. Jameson, 60th.	53
Capt. Hood, 5th Royal Scots.	53
Pte. A. Aymer, 40th.	53
Bandman Young, 45th.	52
Gunner Wilson, 45th.	52
Pte. Roger, P. W. R.	52
Staff-Sgt. Pearson, 62nd.	52
Capt. J. N. Crane, 62nd.	52
Sgt. Foreman, Q. O. R.	52

The following won \$4 each:—

Pla.	Points.
Trooper Beatty, 6th Cav.	52
Q. M. St. Leger, Chatham Engr.	52
Pte. C. E. Jameson, 60th.	52
Pte. A. S. Kimberley, 49th.	52
Pte. G. J. Phillips, 8th.	51
Sgt. G. Desautels, 62nd.	51
Lt. H. W. Chamberlain, 43rd.	51
Lt. Russell, 45th.	51
Sgt. Brown, 12th.	51
Lt. Maxwell, 45th.	51
Sgt. Lewis, Q. O. R.	51
Pte. W. Conboy, 45th.	51
Lt. E. C. Smith, 52nd.	51
Capt. A. W. Graham, 52nd.	51
Lt. H. Forest, 8th.	51
Pte. E. C. Bignall, 45th.	51
Col.-Sgt. P. Gorman, 45th.	51

Seven 50's were counted out.

DETAILED TEAM WINNERS.

The names of the competitors of the winning teams in the Minister of Militia's match are as follows:—

Bowmanville Rifle Ass'n.—W. L. Russell, 51; T. B. Mitchell, 51; W. C. Kine, 55; total, 157.

38rd Battalion.—Maj. Wilson, 52; Sgt. Wilson, 54; Col.-Sgt. Munro, 45; total, 154.

Ottawa Rifle Club.—Capt. Parley, 55; S. S. Armstrong, 49; Staff-Sgt. Sutherland, 48; total, 152.

Queen's County, P. E. I., Rifle Association.—Capt. McDougall, 35; Sgt. Hooper, 55; Pte. Hooper, 60; total, 150.

Prince of Wales' Rifles.—Col.-Sgt. MacRae, 46; Pte. J. Rodger, 62; Corp. J. Wardell, 51; total, 149.

Hastings Rifle Association.—Corp. Wilton, 50; Pte. Kinney, 52; Lt. Cartwright, 48; total, 150.

The competition in the Dominion match was then proceeded with, and the firing at 200 and 400 yards was completed; the 600 yards range will be tackled to-morrow morning.

A meeting of competitors was convened in the Executive Committee's tent at five o'clock, with Lt.-Col. Gibson in the chair, to arrange for the presentation of an address to Sir A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, and patron of the Dominion Rifle Association, congratulating him on the reception of new honors from Her Majesty.

A committee, consisting of Major-General Laurie, Lt.-Col. Gibson, Lt.-Col. D. A. Macdonald, Lt.-Col. Gardner, Capt. Hart and Capt. McDougall, was appointed to draft an address and arrange for the time and place for presentation.

Cheese.

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 2.—In the London cheese market 20,795 boxes were offered—8,000 August, the balance July; 11,068 boxes sold at 7½¢ to 8½¢. The market was active.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Sept. 2.—Twenty-two factories offered 9,330 boxes of cheese—6,585 boxes July and 2,745 August. The market was dull.

Within the last week over 5,000 boxes of July and first week of August cheese has been sold by factorymen in this section at 8 cents. The only reported sales to-day was 450 boxes July at 8 cents.

"HOW'S YOUR LIVER?"

In the comic opera of "The Mikado" his Imperial Highness says:—
"To make, to some extent,
Each evil liver
A running river
Of harmless merriment."

A nobler task than making evil livers rivers of harmless merriment, no person, king or layman, could take upon himself. The liver among the ancients was considered the source of all a man's evil impulses, and the chances are not too one to say that if one's liver is in an ugly condition of discontent, some one's head will be mashed before night!

"How's your liver?" is equivalent to the inquiry: Are you a bear or an angel to-day?

Nine tenths of the "pure cussiveness," the actions for divorce, the curtain lectures, the family rows, not to speak of murders, crimes and other calamities, are prompted by the irritating effect of the inactivity of the liver upon the brain. Pothegill, the great specialist, says this, and he knows. He also knows that to prevent such catastrophes nothing equals Warner's safe cure, renowned throughout the world, as a maker of

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" Editor Summoned on a Serious Charge.

Mr. Gladstone Declares That His Health is Fully Restored.

Sir H. D. Wolff Satisfied With His Reception at the Porte.

A Great Strike.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Five thousand workmen, employed in Sir William G. Armstrong's machine and gun works, at Elswick, near Newcastle, struck work to-day because their employers refused to dismiss two managers who had made themselves obnoxious to the employees.

Drummond Wolff's Mission.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 2.—Sir H. D. Wolff expresses satisfaction with the result of his conference with the Sultan. During the interview no allusion was made to the subject of an alliance with England. Sir Henry assured the Sultan that England wished to settle the Egyptian difficulties in concert with the Porte. The Sultan disapproves of occupation of the Sudan by Turkish troops, and also regards with disfavor the project of Anglo-French occupation of the whole of Egypt. He wishes to send a Turkish commissioner to Cairo to act as councillor to the Khedive, and desires England to fix a definite term for her occupation of the country.

France on the Qat Vire.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—It is stated that De Freycinet will not meet the Marquis of Salisbury to discuss the questions pending between France and England, as requested by the latter, until the result of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's visit to the Porte is known to France. It is further stated that France will not recognize any settlement of the Egyptian question which fails to satisfy French rights in Egypt.

Scottish Landlords Denounced.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 2.—A conference on the land question was held at Portree on the island of Skye to-day. Delegates from all parts of Scotland were present. Mr. McGregor, of Chicago, was also present. A number of orations were delivered, some of them in Gaelic. The speakers advocated more generous terms, by which farmers could purchase their holdings, and denounced landlords for alleged tyranny. They advised the tenants to stand firm in their demands and to refuse payment of rent unless concessions suitable to the depression in agricultural districts were made by the landlords. The outcome of the conference was the formation of an organization for preventing eviction. Mr. McGregor promised the organization the sympathy of their Scottish-American brethren, who, he said, would take the form of subscriptions to the fund to enable them to carry out the object of the meeting.

Cholera.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—During the forty-eight hours ending at midnight, there were thirty deaths from cholera at Marseilles, seventy-eight at Toulon and eight at Salon.

MADRID, Sept. 2.—The new cases of cholera were 3,063, and the deaths 1,057 in Spain yesterday.

Toulon, Sept. 2.—Cholera is again spreading in this city. The markets are deserted. Seventeen deaths from cholera occurred here last night.

Another Good Man, Etc.

ROUX, Sept. 2.—M. Flowery, an official in the Treasury Department here, having been detected embezzling public funds, has committed suicide. He was led to steal by heavy losses at gambling.

Berlin, Sept. 2.—The fifteenth anniversary of the German victory over the French in Sedan was celebrated here to-day by a grand military display. The Emperor and Empress drove ahead of the troops in procession.

Mr. Gladstone.

ABERDEEN, Sept. 2.—Mr. Gladstone, in answer to enquiries made by the Provost of Aberdeen, stated that he is extremely well although a little hoarse.

LONDON, September 2.—Lady Brassey will publish an illustrated narrative of her recent cruise of the yacht *Sumbeam* with Mr. Gladstone and party.

Down on Journalists.

ROME, Sept. 2.—The *Diritto* declares that other Departments of Government besides the War Department have been censured for employing journalists in an official capacity, and states that legislation will probably be adopted prohibiting officials employed by the Italian Government in public service from acting as journalists in any way.

More Bluff.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2.—The *Novoe Vremya* states that in the event of an alliance between England and Turkey, Russia will withdraw from the trammels imposed upon her by the Berlin Treaty.

Cable Notes.

Emile Eyger, author of a number of works on the classical languages, is dead, aged 67.

Seven Jews have been murdered in an inn at Greenboca. Four arrests have been made in connection with the murder.

Read, Bowen & Co., contractors for public works, are bankrupt in consequence of losses sustained on Brazil railway contracts; liabilities, \$314,816; assets, \$22,067.

Prince Henry of Battenberg, husband of Princess Beatrice, has, by the Queen's order, been appointed a commandant in the British navy.

Sarah Bernhardt was more frightened than hurt by her fall down stairs. She proceeded to Bordeaux yesterday morning.

A fire at Barrow-in-Furness yesterday destroyed the workshops of the Barrow Shipbuilding Company, causing a loss of \$100,000 and throwing 2,000 men out of employment.

Detectives are busily engaged searching London for the thieves who recently stole \$80,000 worth of Belgian railway bonds in Brussels.

The War of Races.

BERLIN, September 2.—The *Germania* says:—One hundred and forty Prussians have just been expelled from Warsaw. They were arrested, chained together and

compelled to march, the women following the men, and sleeping in prisons. The *Posen Courier* publishes a long list of wealthy Poles who have been expelled from Prussia.

A Thunder-blast.

LONDON, September 2.—The *Times*, referring to Mr. Parnell's speech last night, says:—"We are glad Mr. Parnell has at last denounced outrages in Ireland. If he had done so before, the Coercion Act would not have been necessary. He must not deceive himself. 'Impossible' is the only reply to his demand for independence."

Parnell Defiant.

DUBLIN, Sept. 2.—Mr. Parnell, in his speech last evening, ridiculed the theory set up by Englishmen that Tories and Liberals would drop their party differences in order to unite to combat the Irish party in Parliament in their struggle for Irish independence.

Injuring the Irish Cause.

DUBLIN, Sept. 2.—Moonlight outrages are on the increase in the County of Kerry. The last of two balliffs were fired into last night by parties in disguise, but fortunately no one was injured.

The Countess Spoke Irish.

DUBLIN, Sept. 2.—Lord Carnarvon yesterday received a deputation with an address from the Gaelic Union Society, which hopes to restore the Irish language. He assured them of his conviction of the importance of the study of the Gaelic dialect, not only from a philological point of view, but because of the moral superiority conferred by linguistic power. The Countess of Carnarvon delighted the deputation by addressing them in a few sentences of pure Irish.

A Rising Against the Turks.

VIENNA, Sept. 2.—The Mirade tribes of Albania have risen against Turkish rule again. Several encounters have taken place. The Mirade tribes are said to be under arms, and it is feared the rising may become general.

General Booth in a Fix.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Mrs. Jarrett was arrested this morning on the charge of abducting the Armstrong girl, who was the "Lily" of the *Pall Mall Gazette*'s revelations. Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army, surrendered Mrs. Jarrett to the authorities after having several conferences with them during the past few days. The police finally threatened to have a warrant issued for General Booth's arrest on the charge of obstructing the law by concealing Jarrett, which frightened him and he immediately produced the woman. Mrs. Jarrett walked to the police station with a sister of the Salvation Army, and in accordance with an arrangement with the Superintendent of Police, Mrs. Jarrett demurely proceeded to the cells and was locked up. Later in the day Mrs. Jarrett was taken to the Police Court, where she was charged with having indecently exposed the Armstrong girl, with administering a noxious drug to her, and with feloniously detaining her, also with conspiring with Mr. Stead of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and others, to commit the offences. Mr. Polak, Solicitor for the Treasury, prosecuted, and declared that Mrs. Jarrett had obtained the girl by pleading that she was of her home, and that she was a woman of respectability. The prisoner was then remanded until Monday, bail being refused.

Mr. Jarrett, Mr. Stead's assistant in securing the information contained in the revelations, Miss Coombe, in whose house the girl was secreted, and Madame Maurey, in whose establishment the child was drugged, have all been subjected to examination and summoned to appear for trial at Bow Street Police Court on a charge of complicity in the case. Mr. Stead, who is summing in Switzerland, on being notified that a summons against him had been issued, telegraphed that he would return immediately and answer the charge. Mr. George Pitt Lewis has been retained to conduct Mr. Stead's defence.

Flatfish for America.

LONDON, September 2.—A large consignment of young sole, which will be shipped to the United States yesterday by the National Fish Culture Association for presentation to the American Government, which is desirous of propagating these species in American waters, because of the present scarcity of flat-fish of all descriptions in America.

The Hispano-German Trouble.

BERLIN, September 2.—Leading merchants here have petitioned Kaiser Wilhelm to insist upon the city of Madrid paying her overdue municipal and other obligations to German creditors.

It is reported that the Spanish Government has asked for English support in the Carolines affair, and that the English Government has replied that they adhered to their previous refusal to recognize Spanish sovereignty over the Carolines.

It is rumored that Admiral Paschen's squadron will be ordered to the Carolines.

IMPORTANT.

Passengers arriving in the City of New York via Grand Central Depot save \$3 Carriage Hire and Transfer of Baggage by stopping at the GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite said depot. Passengers arriving by West Shore Railroad, via Weehawken Ferry, by taking the 42d Street Horse Cars to Ferry entrance, reach Grand Union Hotel in ten minutes for 5 cents, and save \$3 Carriage Hire. 600 Elegant Rooms, \$1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevators, Restaurant, Cafe, Lunch and Wine Rooms supplied with the best. Prices Moderate. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union than at any other strictly first-class hotel in the city. Guests' baggage delivered to and from Grand Central Depot free.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Indigestion and Liver Complaints.—The digestion cannot be long seriously disordered without the derangement being perceptible in the bowels. These Pills prevent both unpleasant consequences; they increase the appetite, and with the increase of desire for food, they augment the powers of digestion and assimilation in the stomach. Holloway's Pills deal most satisfactorily with deranged or diseased conditions of the many organs engaged in extracting nourishment for our bodies from our various diets—as the liver, stomach and bowels, overall of which they exercise the most salutary control. By resorting at an early stage of this malady to these purifying and laxative Pills, the dyspeptic is speedily restored to health and strength, and his sallowness gradually vanishes.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAMS.

President Cleveland on His way Home After His Vacation.

Ferdinand Ward Talks of the Profits of His Customers.

Commencement of an Enormous Shipment of Cattle From Oregon.

Smallpox Makes its Appearance in New York City.

Statement of the Present Condition of the Public Exchequer.

Ward's Phenomenal Profits.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Ferdinand Ward was subjected to a long examination to-day before a referee respecting checks amounting to several millions of dollars which he had made out for the firm of Grant & Ward to the order of William S. Warner in settlement of alleged Government contracts. On a transaction of December 2, 1883, Warner realized a profit of \$2,100 in 30 days upon \$7,000; upon \$80,000 paid, which was paid by Warner on February 6, 1884, on March 1, received

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ON A YELLOW FEVER SHIP.

Captain Daveney's Tale of the John Gibson's Fatal Voyage.

Sick, Delirious and Dying.

How Death Was Faced—Disinfection Will Not Kill the Plague.

[New York Herald.]

The story of the plague-stricken voyage of the bark John Gibson from Cienfuegos to the Delaware Breakwater, and thence to New York, presents a remarkable picture of heroic suffering and coincident heroism to the eye of the merely curious onlooker. But there is a far more important aspect to it in the light of science as a study of the conditions in which yellow fever may lurk undetected and unsuspected.

The one man who knows most concerning the outbreak and prevalence of the dread scourge on the luckless vessel, and who, by reason of his intelligence, is most capable of telling the tale of suffering, is Captain Arthur Daveney, the young skipper who was promoted to the command of the ship while he was yet suffering from the fever, and who, after the death at sea of the captain, Leonard Nickerson, Captain Daveney is a native of Colborne, Ont., about twenty-nine years old, and a slender, nervous and well educated fellow. He sailed for Europe on Wednesday last on board the steamer City of Rome, the night before his departure he talked with the *Herald* reporter, and gave a concise account of the John Gibson's fatal voyage. Captain Daveney has been about eight years at sea, and served his apprenticeship on an East Indian, running between Liverpool and Calcutta. His home he makes with an aunt who lives in Eardley Crescent, South Kensington, London.

He joined the John Gibson at Buenos Ayres as first mate in April last, Captain Nickerson being in command. The crew comprised six men, the cook, mate, second mate and cabin boy. The ship went to Barbados in ballast for orders, and there was chartered by Whitney & Co., of New York, to go to Trinidad, Cuba, and take cargo for that port. At Trinidad they took in half a cargo of sugar, and then went to Cienfuegos for the other half. On July 16 they sailed from Cienfuegos, with fair weather, the temperature being moderate for that latitude.

THE FIRST CASE OF FEVER.

"The first show of yellow fever," said the captain, "was at Trinidad. William Dunn, the cook, got the fever while he was knocking about ashore on a drunk, but we took him to Cienfuegos, where he got medical attendance and he recovered. I was attacked on July 15, the day before we sailed from Cienfuegos. I did not know what was the matter with me. I got a Cuban physician, Dr. Macaredo, to attend me. He told me what was the matter. They would have killed me if I had stayed behind, and as I wanted to go with the vessel the doctor said he had better take me along. He prescribed for me and gave me a lot of medicine, and we set sail. I believe the fresh sea air did as much as anything to aid my recovery. On the 19th of July William Schultz, a seaman, was caught by the fever, and then we began to think it was serious. Now, I lay all the time on the open deck near the mizenmast, and Schultz never once came near me."

A SAILOR HELD HIM UP.

"At last I became demoralized and used to walk about the deck. They told me that I used to go to the companion way and stand there and refuse to let Captain Nickerson go down into the cabin. On July 25 the captain was taken sick. At that time I was getting a little better. I was weak that a sailor had to hold me up while I was 'taking the sights' to set the ship's course. The captain told me to try and run the bark into Nassau. I set her on that course, and at four o'clock the next morning I saw the Great Bahama Bank light, on the Great Bahama Bank. The captain then came up on deck and said: 'Mr. Daveney, I feel better now; let her go on her proper course, and we stood away for New York. The next morning, at eight o'clock, the captain was worse than ever. He had some medicine administered and doctored himself, but he never got up for duty again. Three days after that he came up on deck and began to vomit."

THE CAPTAIN DELIRIOUS.

"He was delirious and tried to take the sight, but I knew he was crazy when he said, 'I think we ought to have passed Hatteras this morning. Mr. Daveney, I knew we were three hundred miles south of the Cape at that very hour. Very soon I had him helped below. The next night he called me to the cabin and said, 'Mr. Daveney, we are getting near to port. You had better leave the lead.' Poor fellow, he was very near port. We were in the middle of the Gulf Stream, with four hundred or five hundred fathoms of water. Still I pretended that I was having the lead heaved to please him. It was the second mate's watch from twelve to four in the morning, and when he called me at four o'clock to relieve him, I told the captain on deck again. The mate told me the captain had been there all night bothering him to leave the lead. When I came up Captain Nickerson looked pleased and said: 'I'm glad you've come—now keep a good lookout for the lead; we must be pretty close to shore.' He soon went down again and fell asleep. At six in the morning, July 29, he awoke and sent the steward to tell me he wanted me and all the crew down in the cabin. I mustered everybody in his room. He was sound in mind then, and in the presence of the crew he told me to put the ship into Hampton Roads for medical assistance."

SAYING FAREWELL TO HIS CREW.

"Then he turned around to the men and said: 'Boys, I don't think I shall be with you much longer. I have tried to be a good captain to you. Goodbye, and God bless you all!' With that he dismissed the men and soon fell asleep again. He was a strongly religious man, and not only religious, but acted up to what he said. "The next day we passed Hatteras and I tried to make Hampton Roads, but on July 31 I got light winds and calms and could do nothing. We lay off and on till the next day, and in the morning the captain had dropped into a state of coma. At nine o'clock I went to him. His feet were cold and his pulse feeble. At half-past eleven o'clock he died. He had been five minutes when the steward called me back to the cabin. I went down and held a looking-glass over the captain's mouth and nostrils, but he had ceased to breathe and was dead. Within an hour his body had changed to a light coffee color and decomposition set in between the fingers."

BURIED AT SEA.

"I at once ordered a canvas shroud to be made. The men said they would like to see the body, and they all went down and saw it. Then we sewed him up and brought the body on deck. I gave each

man a stiff glass of brandy before they began to sew him up, and ordered them all to smoke their pipes. At half-past six that night we hoisted the ensign at half mast and buried him in latitude 36 deg. 20 min. north, longitude 74 deg. 5 min. west, about fifty miles east of Cape Henry."

"The next taken sick aboard the ship was the boy Olsen, who got the fever on July 30. He complained first on the 29th of severe headache, but I doctored him with oil and quinine three times a day. His attack was light, for on the fourth day—August 2—the fever left him. But on the day Olsen got well, Dunn, the cook, was taken sick again, and he had the fever severely. He went running around like a madman, but I doctored him just as I had doctored Olsen."

CAUGHT IN A GALE.

"On the 4th a severe gale came on. I think it was the rim of a cyclone, for it lasted very badly for about two hours. I had to reef the bark down to lower topsails and foresails and let her run before the wind. We were then about fifty miles south-southeast of Cape Henlopen. Day, so I ran the ship by soundings. About nine o'clock that night we made the Henlopen light and ran in to anchor, but on the way in, just after passing the light, we got another taste of the gale that carried away our lower topsails. We dropped anchor at about ten o'clock, with the light bearing south by east on the west end of the Delaware Breakwater. Oh, it was a Godsend to feel that we were in port at last with some relief at hand."

IN QUARANTINE.

"On the next morning Dr. Orn, of the United States Marine Hospital, came aboard us. He examined Dunn, pronounced his case to be undoubtedly yellow fever and took him ashore to the hospital. Dr. Orn at once put the ship in quarantine. I reported each case of sickness and the captain's death to him. He asked what I had done with the captain's clothing and bedding, and I told him that I had thrown them overboard. Olsen and Schultz had been thrown overboard. Olsen and Schultz he examined also, and said they had yellow fever, but that they were convalescent. He prescribed medicine for them and gave every man on the ship a tonic and examined their condition. Besides this he took every conceivable precaution to prevent the recurrence of the fever. Every day while we lay in quarantine he came aboard, and I think if a vessel can be disinfected of yellow fever he disinfected the John Gibson. He burned sulphur all over her for seven hours, using nearly 150 lbs. of brimstone in the job on the first day. On the second day he made us wash every part of the ship from stem to stern with fresh water; he had all the men turn their clothes out of the lockers and lay them on the deck, and after he had himself had a disinfecting solution, every article of clothing was dipped into it. Then every part of the vessel's surface was washed again. On the following day he had her lighted again. All the beds were thrown overboard. The men's chests and trunks were all turned out and disinfected, and the doctor himself stood by to see that only clean clothing and effects were put back into them."

THE LAST OUTBREAK OF FEVER.

"We lay nine days in quarantine there, and yet one of our men, Nieuwenhuizen, taken with the fever afterward in Philadelphia, and another one, Renair, was taken sick in New York and died here. I left the Breakwater on the 12th and got here on the next evening, and Renair was taken ill several days afterward. He was one of the strongest men in the crew, and as he left the vessel after we got to the Brooklyn docks he remarked to me: 'Well, Captain, I'm not sorry the voyage is ended. Poor fellow, he didn't think then that he was going to die of yellow fever after all.'"

THAT SEA SERPENT.

Captain Roberts and His Crew Describe the Last Seen Monster. QUEENSTOWN, August 31, 1888.—Yesterday, as the *HERALD* marine news has already informed the American public, the ship Emblem arrived here and furnished the "eilly season" with the latest sight of the usual sea serpent. I sought out Captain Roberts, master of the ship this morning, and interviewed also Chief Mate Fletcher and several of the crew. "Yes, I have been chafed about my sea serpent," said the Captain, "but it's no joke. It happened this way: I was walking on the poop at ten o'clock on the morning of the 6th of August. The wind at the time was light from the east. There was a perfectly smooth sea, and the sun was burning hot. I heard the mate shout:

WHAT CAN THAT BE?

"'Good heavens! Captain, what can that be?' at the same moment he pointed to a long object, motionless on the surface of the water some yards ahead of the ship on the starboard side. The vessel was going less than four knots, so we had ample time to view the object. It remained motionless until the wash of the water of the bow of the ship started it. Then it suddenly raised a head as big as that of a calf and appeared as if surveying the ship. It then opened its mouth, disclosing fangs about four inches long."

ITS WHOLE LENGTH VISIBLE.

"As we brushed past its entire length of body was visible, as there were only a few inches of water over its back, and it was within a few feet from the side of the vessel. All the crew, numbering twenty-one, by this time assembled on the starboard side, were looking in amazement and wonder at the strange spectacle. My carpenter suggested that we should harpoon the thing and bring it to the first port, but none of the crew seemed inclined to have anything to do with it. Indeed, I confess I felt somewhat alarmed, as did most of the crew, fearing the animal's mighty plunge against the ship's side might cause serious injury to her hull."

A SICK SERPENT.

The mate said: "As the animal was seen at the time the surface it must have been sick. We were fast, running away from it. It did not dive. When last viewed with the telescope the serpent was in the same position on the surface of the water as when first seen. "Seeing my incredulous look, Captain Roberts said: "I closely examined them, but they all agreed in stating that the length could not be less than sixty feet, its girth about seven feet."

NOT A YARN.

The captain said he had sailed in all latitudes; some of his crew were very old sailors. Never had he nor any of his crew ever before seen such a monster in the sea. From what the captain read of descriptions of the sea serpent he has no hesitation in saying that what they saw was of that species, and when your correspondent was taking leave he said: "I suppose people will call this a yarn and laugh. But why should any of us invent a new story on a very old subject?"

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THE WAY TO TREAT A BURGLAR.

London *Tribune*: Tom Whopper was a young chemist who had just bought a little shop and moved into it, preparatory to setting up in business. After looking round the place the first day, he went to bed and slept soundly till he was awakened by something falling on the floor. On opening his eyes he was surprised to see a man rummaging his clothes with very great sang froid, and amused as well, until, at his horror, he recollected that there was a five-pound note in one of his pockets. To spring to the floor and take the thief by the scruff of the neck was a momentary effort to a young and active fellow like Tom Whopper. "Well, my gallant burglar, what's the matter?"

"O, please, don't shake me. Are you the celebrated Dr. McCarthy?" "Yes, I flatter myself I am that practitioner. What can I do for you?" "Well, doctor, a pain took me a-comin' round the corner, and sent some bottles in the windy, I just dropped in."

"And you did well, my poor fellow," said Whopper, dragging his victim toward the window recess. "I can cure pain with any physician in the town. 'Tis my specialty."

Now it so happened there was quite a number of bottles in the recess, of all shapes and sizes. Tom's predecessor had left all his medicines behind him, so that the midnight intruder was correct, at least so far as seeing a number of bottles. "Here, my suffering friend, take a swig of this specanahan; 'twill warm you up."

The burglar took a mouthful of the medicine, and, suppressing a very face, pronounced himself much better.

"That, my excellent youth, is merely a preparatory dose. I'm none of your homeopathicists—here, drink of this cod-liver-oil."

The patient grew livid, but had to swallow it all the same.

"I'm completely cured now, doctor, thank you; I'll call round and pay you in the morning."

"I fancy I know better; don't be obstinate, my man. You must drink every drop of this hair restorer at a draught. 'Tis a powerful cod-liver-oil."

The knight of the jimmy fell upon his knees. "Mercy, doctor, mercy, I'm all right. I would like to go now."

"One moment. You'll have to wash those nasty things down with a nice drink. Here are sedative powders carefully prepared; come, swallow them."

Powerless to resist, the victim of circumstances bolted first the soda, and then the acid, and his throat being parched, he begged a drink of water for mercy's sake.

"Certainly, it was my intention to give it to you."

And he did drink, sure enough, and then with a yell which would have terrified an Iroquois chief into convulsions, he sprang clean through the window, taking with him a useful article of furniture with him in his flight, and emitting a shriek after shriek till his echoes had died away in the distance, and Tom Whopper could hear them no longer.

A HORSE THAT PREFERS MUSIC TO OATS. New York *Tribune*:—"There's a horse that would rather listen to music than eat," said the driver of a Brooklyn livery coach team, pointing to a bright-eyed, Roman-nosed, shapely nag. "The way I found it out is this: I feed my team at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to be ready for evening calls. Then I go home for half an hour for my own supper. Well, usually he would have his meal, all eaten up when I got back; but once a week I would find his oats untouched, or that he had just begun to feed. It put me on my guard, and then I found what was the matter. Our boss, who lives next door to the stable, has a disabled child, and one of the amusements he gives him is to have some of these Italian street musicians come and play under her window for twenty minutes or so, when the little girl throws them a quarter. This makes them come very regularly. The afternoon I speak of they were there, and as they struck up that horse, whose stall was next the door, turned his head and seemed to listen as attentively as a person. One day the boss asked me why I didn't feed at the right time. I told him the musicians had been around, and related what I had discovered. He seemed to doubt the story, so to prove it to him I took a harmonica from my pocket, and experiment I had often tried before, and played several lively tunes. The horse took his head out of the manger and kept it up, with ears cocked and nostrils wide, until I stopped. 'Old Opera,' as we call him, has become a curiosity to the neighborhood, and has quite an audience whenever the band comes around."

AN OPEN BOAT VOYAGE. Considerable excitement was caused on the Thames recently by the arrival at Millwall of an exceedingly small boat, manned by a single individual, who in it had safely performed the journey from Stockholm to London. The little craft, which is named the Dolphin, is only 13 feet in length, and not more than 4 feet breadth of beam; it has an improvised forecastle and half-cabin, and draws only 36 inches. Its adventurous commandant is Capt. Christen Svensen, a native of Stockholm, who left port last Wednesday week with the avowed intention of making the journey to Hull. He rigged a small sail, and for some time cruised about the Norwegian coast. Encountering some bad weather, he was driven completely out of his course, and subsequently decided to make for London. On the fourth day after he started on his perilous journey a sudden squall nearly capsized his little craft in the German ocean. Capt. Svensen was hailed by several passing vessels, the crews of some of them endeavoring to dissuade him, as there were signs of impending stormy weather. Nothing daunted, however, he continued his voyage, and arrived in London, as stated. Capt. Svensen ran short of provisions during his journey, but succeeded in obtaining supplies from the steamship Kingston, bound for Hamburg. The adventurous Norwegian appears to have suffered more from want of sleep than exposure to the weather, as he had to keep a careful lookout at night, and in the daytime he was principally occupied in managing his little vessel. Capt. Svensen had a very hearty reception at Millwall, the crew of a Norwegian vessel in the docks being particularly enthusiastic in their welcome. After remaining in London for a short time, Capt. Svensen intends attempting the journey back in his little craft.

A CARD. To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Ryan, Station D, New York City

Miscellaneous.



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS

His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and, reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that it found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble. I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very respectable gentlemen readily leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help of an erasing humanity."

DIO LEWIS.

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SAGUENAY.

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WILLIS RUSSELL, President. CHATEAU SAINT LOUIS HOTEL CO. Proprietors. 133

June 29

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GLASGOW, Scotland.

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Ample arrangements exist for the complete heating of the rooms and halls with steam, and particular attention has been given to the perfect ventilation of the structure.

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The Hotel is conducted on the American system. Discharges from arriving guests requiring accommodations will receive careful attention.

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HENRY CLAIR, Lessee, 61

February 28

Miscellaneous. LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

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TOSSED BY AN ELEPHANT.

Empress Publishing an Attendant for Stealing Her Day—She Waits Until He is Asleep and then Throws Him Up With Her Trunk and Hurts Him Against a Tent Pole—Dangerously Injured.

New York Sun.
Empress, the big performing elephant of O'Brien's circus, which is now exhibiting at Broad and Dickinson streets, added another victim to her already long list early this morning. The injured man is John Kimberline, about 20 years old, whose home is in Altoona. He had been traveling with the circus during the season as a helper around the house. At about 3 p.m. Train-cook Hall, who has charge of the circus grounds during the night, was startled by hearing cries for help coming from the menagerie tent. The cries could only be heard at intervals, as they were drowned by the loud trumpeting of the elephants and the roar and howls of the other animals. Hall ran to the tent at the top of his speed, but when he reached there the din had almost entirely ceased. The elephants had been quiet by their trainer, Mr. Colley, and the lion cages had been closed. When the voices of the animals had been hushed, the voice of a man was heard calling in a feeble:

"Oh, Mr. Colley, save me!"
The voice was found to come from a limp mass of humanity lying in a heap at one side of the tent. It was young Kimberline. An attendant, who was summoned, and he was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where Dr. Sheeber found that he had sustained severe internal injuries. He was unconscious during the day, and to-night the physician refused to say whether he would recover or not. He said, however, that there were indications of peritonitis, which made the case more dangerous.

From statements made by Kimberline and one of two other men in the tent at the time, it was ascertained that the animal had attacked Kimberline in a spirit of revenge. Kimberline had come in from a sleeping room late at night, intending to sleep there instead of going to the cars on Washington avenue. The elephant was chained to a stake in the centre of the tent. When the young cook crawled under the canvas the elephant was lying down, apparently fast asleep. Near her was a pile of hay. Kimberline stole quietly up to the hay, gathered an armful and made a bed under the lion's cage. His movements had been watched by the elephant, for when the young man had fallen into a sound sleep, Empress quietly rose to her feet, measured the length of her chain, and finding that it would not permit her to reach the young man, she deliberately pulled the stake to which the chain was attached out of the ground. She then walked to where the prisoner of her provender was lying, and wrapping her trunk around the middle of his body hurled him across the tent. His body was thrown against a heavy tent pole, and as he fell to the ground he screamed lustily for Mr. Colley. When the elephant heard this name she stopped short, and with a look of fear gathered up her hay and beat a hasty retreat to the spot where she had been tethered. When a minute later Colley rushed into the tent, she looked as meek and innocent as though nothing had occurred.

This is Empress's third victim during the present season. About three weeks ago John Landon, who has been connected with O'Brien's circus for twelve years, was fixing the trappings on a two saddle worn by the Empress in street parades. The elephant was chained a short distance from him, and watched the preparations with a wicked gleam in her eye. While the old man's back was turned she suddenly clasped him around the waist with her trunk, and lifting him high in the air threw him back against the heavy wooden saddle. Before he could scramble out of reach she grabbed him again and hurled him against the saddle. The old man was seriously injured and one side was partially paralyzed for life. Early in the season another employee was slightly injured by getting within reach of the elephant's trunk. Several years ago a female performer was thrown across the tent by the brute, and during the past twenty years she has injured or maimed a dozen or more persons. Soon after she came under the control of her present trainer she took him unawares one day, and forcing him against a cage, thrust her tusk into his body, fracturing three ribs. She is now thoroughly under his control, and performs some remarkable tricks with him in the ring. No one else is warned to keep beyond her reach.

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"No!
She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time, for years."
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P. R. Province, E. C. and the Western
States, &c.
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